

ADMINISTRATIVE NOTES



Superintendent
of Documents

LIBRARY PROGRAMS SERVICE

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HOW TO GET HELP WITH USGS AND DMA MAPS

Volume 7, number 9 of AdNotes contained an incorrect address for the Geological Survey. The correct information is reprinted below:

To claim maps missing from shipments, for replacement copies of lost or damaged maps, and for product information on USGS maps, contact:

To claim DMA maps after the initial 60-day period, for replacement copies, or for product information on DMA maps, contact:

DMA Office of Distribution Services
ATTN: PP Telephone: Mr. Jim Lusby
Washington, D.C. 20315-0010 (202) 227-3381

To make changes in a library address or in item selections, contact:

EP 2.2:W 28/13 and EP 2.28:80

The correct class numbers for 1984 Needs survey report to Congress: assessment of needed publicly owned wastewater treatment facilities in the United States and for Utilization of municipal wastewater and sludge for land reclamation and biomass production are EP 2.2:W 28/13 and EP 2.28:80 respectively. Please ignore all previous corrections to Shipping Lists. OCLC record numbers 9080349 and 13091132 have already been corrected.

READERS EXCHANGE

FORMAT FOR NEEDS & OFFERS LISTINGS
by Dennis C. Cullinan
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Government Documents Service
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Lansing MI 48909

I use Wordstar on a Sanyo MBC-555 microcomputer, although the same results can be achieved with my computer that can run Wordstar. The printer is an Epson RX-80, using the condensed typeface.

Here is how I go about generating a Needs & Offers list:

Before booting Wordstar I go into Basic and enter the following line at the prompt: LFFINT CHR\$(15); CHR\$(27)"0". Then I press <RETURN> and type in SYSTEM <RETURN>. This gets me back to the DOS prompt, whereupon I boot Wordstar. The BASIC commands accomplish several things: CHR\$(15) puts the printer into condensed typeface, and CHR\$(27)"0" makes the printer print eight lines per inch instead of the default six lines per inch. This line spacing not only saves space on the page, but I also think it is more appropriate for the smaller typeface.

Once into Wordstar I change the default right margin to 59, that is, ^OR followed by typing in "59" at the prompt. This gives the width margin requested for Needs & Offers. I also use two dot commands at the top of the file: ".OP", to eliminate page numbering, and ".PL88" to accommodate the eight lines per inch which the printer provides. Without this last dot command, page breaks would not be at the paper perforations.

I do not use a database management program to keep track of the entries. Our staff put candidates for the list on my desk as they turn up, so I enter data incrementally throughout the month, into a file whose name follows this mnemonic formula: N&O0286 meaning Needs & Offers, February 1986. It is a simple matter to insert entries in their proper alpha order. I allow 19 spaces for the SuDoc number, starting the title segment on column 20, and starting any overflow on column 22 of the next line. Two handy tips I have learned: 1-the right margin needs to be reset to 59 each time you re-enter Wordstar for more data entry, as it reverts to the default margin setting on startup; and 2-disabling the right justification (^OJ) eliminates a lot of hassles on entries which are more than one line long.

For further information you may call me at 517-373-1593, ext. 109.

“Era of Reconstruction”

This is the fourth in a series of articles commemorating GPO's 125th Anniversary and prepared by Historian/Curator Daniel R. MacGilvray.

The dozen years following 1865 are often referred to as “Reconstruction Years” in America’s history because they witnessed a recovery from the destruction of the Civil War, as well as intense political arguments on reconstruction policies. For the Government Printing Office, “reconstruction” took a special form between 1865 and 1882. Repeated requests from our Superintendents of Public Printing, Congressional Printers, and Public Printers, gradually secured funds from Congress: in 1865 for a four-story addition at the west end of the main building; in 1871 for another four-story addition fronting on North Capitol Street; and in 1879 for a four-story fireproof building south of the main building. GPO also purchased a lot on H Street during 1880–81 and put up a stable and a second four-story fireproof extension west of the North Capitol Street section.

Behind this “reconstruction” was an ongoing concern reflected in annual reports citing needs for adequate work space and safety. Typical was the concern voiced in 1869: “The building now occupied by the Government Printing Office has, under the increase of its business, become insufficient for its proper accommodation. Indeed, it is impossible now to crowd within its walls sufficient machinery and operatives to keep up with the demands made upon its resources, especially in the binding department . . . The buildings now used for the storing of large quantities of paper necessarily kept on hand are insufficient, inconvenient, unsuitable, and unsafe, and should be discontinued in their use for that purpose.” Supporting arguments were marshaled from Edward Clark, Architect of the Capitol, who toured GPO in 1870

and stated in a letter that “prudence demands that measures should be taken to procure additional capacity, and that all heavy loads possible should be placed on the ground floor.” Mr. Clark also helped in our reconstruction by providing a plan for outside fire escapes for which Congress appropriated \$3,000 in 1878. These were described as “of brick and iron, and are very substantial, so that, should a fire occur in defiance of every possible precaution, they would afford additional and ample means of escape.” It was in 1880 that fire extinguishers were acquired and workers instructed in their use. The theme of safety was already being woven into the fabric of GPO.

The most noteworthy event of the peacetime years 1865–1882 was the acquisition by the Government Printing Office of the responsibility for the *Congressional Record*. During the early part of the century, reporting the debates and proceedings of Congress had been conducted by a variety of enterprising newspapers. One of these, the *Congressional Globe*, lasted longer than the others. It began reporting debates in 1831 as a semiweekly owned by Francis P. Blair, a Kentucky native and an ardent Andrew Jackson sup-

porter. He took another Kentuckian as partner, John C. Rives, a clerk at the Treasury. The *Globe* went weekly in 1833 and persisted with varying ownership to the 1870’s. Costly to Congress, and subject to criticism in rival newspapers, its printing contract expired on March 4, 1871. Congress gave itself time to reconsider the matter and extended the contract for one year, at a cost of \$400,000. This contrasted with the entire 1861 through 1871 cost of \$744,117! Congress had the Joint Committee on Printing advertise a proposed 6-year contract in 9 major cities for 4 successive weeks. After evaluating the bids submitted, Congress passed an amendment saying, “That until a contract is made, the debates shall be printed by the Congressional Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing on the part of the Senate.” The House voted favorably on the matter, and the JCP provided the new name, *Congressional Record*.

The first GPO produced issue of the *Record* appeared on March 5, 1873, in quarto form. Congressional Printer Almon M. Clapp noted, “The change in the form and style of this publication from that previously followed by the *Globe* was



GPO's second Superintendent of Public Printing Cornelius Wendell, who served from September 1, 1866 to February 28, 1867.



Almon M. Clapp served as GPO's Congressional Printer from April 15, 1869 to July 31, 1876. At that time, the title was changed to Public Printer and Clapp served in that role until May 30, 1877.

induced by a desire to secure comeliness, convenience, and economy for the work . . . The facilities of the Office are so extensive, that prompt publication of the proceedings and debates of any day's session, no matter how extensive or voluminous, will be assured the following morning without a peradventure, if the copy thereof is promptly furnished the Printer." Even though the *Record* was entirely handset (and would be until 1904), a standard of overnight publication was proudly maintained.

It was during the post-Civil War years that the pattern of a Presidentially appointed Public Printer finally emerged. President Andrew Johnson appointed Cornelius Wendell as Superintendent of Public Printing; and he served GPO from September 1, 1866, to February 28, 1867. During his brief term, he averted a major printers' strike and instituted an 8-hour day and a 6-day week. Meanwhile, on February 22, 1867, a Congress at odds with President Johnson decided to elect GPO's top official, make him an officer of the Senate, and call him Congressional Printer. The Senate then went on to elect John D. Defrees, who served from March 1, 1867, to April 14, 1869. While serving as Congressional Printer, Defrees secured for GPO printing and binding for the Patent Office and the Commissioner of Customs. He was followed in the electoral process by Almon M. Clapp, a Connecticut native with many years of

printing experience. Taking his post as Congressional Printer on April 15, 1869, he was to see Congress change its mind after the departure of President Johnson. In July of 1876, Congress repealed its earlier legislation and specified a Presidential appointment for GPO's top officer, with advice and consent of the Senate, and a title of Public Printer. On August 1, 1876, President Ulysses S. Grant appointed Almon M. Clapp as the first Public Printer of the United States. He was followed by a familiar figure, John D. Defrees, who was appointed by President Rutherford B. Hayes on June 1, 1877, as the second Public Printer of the United States. Defrees served until the spring of 1882. The pattern of Presidential appointment was now firmly established.

Advances in printing technology did not go unnoticed by GPO's Public Printers and their predecessors. Indeed, by contracting for special equipment they were to contribute to an ever-improving state-of-the-art. In 1878, Public Printer Defrees wisely observed, "Improvements in machinery for the more rapid and economical manufacture of newspapers and books are constantly being made, and those who do not use them work to great disadvantage." One of his predecessors, Superintendent of Public Printing Wendell, had in 1866 secured for GPO the marvel of its day, a Bullock Perfecting Press. This was the first automatic, reel-fed

rotary press which worked from stereotype plates, and printed on both sides of the paper. It had two printing and two impression cylinders. The paper was fed from the reel and was cut into sheets before it reached the impression. The sheets were then carried through the press by tapes and mechanical fingers. In an hour, the press could deliver 10,000 flat sheets printed on both sides.

Defrees, himself, took a similar step in 1878 by contracting for the manufacture by Cottrell & Babcock of a specially designed Two-Revolution Cylinder Press. On the arrival of the first two of three, he reported to Congress: "Seeing no reason why the Government Printing Office should not avail itself of some of these improvements, two large presses, on which to print the *Congressional Record*, and other work when not needed for that publication, have been put into it. More work can be done on these presses than can be done on 12 Adams presses and by the employment of one-third of the number of employees required by those presses."

By 1882, GPO was on the eve of another revolutionary technological change. Noted under disbursements in the annual report for that year was the following: "Electrical plant, consisting of two dynamos, lamps, and all other necessary fixtures and labor, \$3,839.69." GPO was entering the "Age of Electricity!"

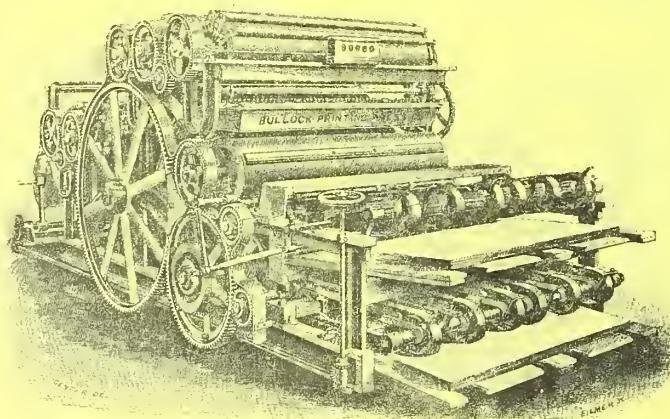


FIG. I.—BULLOCK PRINTING PRESS.

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99-63, Pt.4	Reauthorization of the Higher Education Act, 1985 (Field hearings held in Washington, DC, and Chicago, IL)	Labor and Human Resources
99-63, Pt.5	Reauthorization of the Higher Education Act, 1985	Labor and Human Resources
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99-246, Pt.XXVI	Tax Reform Proposals--XXVI	Finance
99-246, Pt.XXVII	Tax Reform Proposals--XXVII	Finance
99-400, Pt.4	Crisis of Will in the Warsaw Pact (Part 1 of this hearing is entitled "Soviet Imperatives for the 1990's; Parts 2, 3 and 5 have not yet been authorized for printing)	Foreign Relations
99-406, Pt.II	Deposit Insurance Reform and Related Supervisory Issues	Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
99-565	Renewal of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945	Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
*	* * * *	* * *
99-572	Proposed Space and Privacy Requirements on the Flandreau Indian School (Field hearing held in Flandreau, SD)	Indian Affairs

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99-577	Reauthorization of the Federal-Aid Highway Program	Environment and Public Works
99-578	Review of the Federal Government's Research Program on the Causes and Effects of Acid Rain	Environment and Public Works
99-579	Foreign Trade Antitrust Improvements Act of 1985	Judiciary
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99-581	Foreign Missions Act and Espionage Activities in the United States	Governmental Affairs
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99-593	Reauthorization of the Administrative Conference of the United States	Judiciary
99-594	Judicial Survivors' Annuities	Judiciary
99-595	Fuel Cell Research, Development and Commercialization	Energy and Natural Resources
99-596, Pt.1	Energy and Water Development Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1987	Appropriations
99-597	Farm Credit Administration Act Amendments of 1985	Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
99-598	S. 2147, A Bill to Reauthorize the Eligibility of Sheltered Workshops to Compete on Federal Procurement Contracts	Small Business
99-599	Nomination of Michael A. Samuels	Finance
99-600, Pt.1	Miscellaneous Conveyances, Transfers, and Boundary Modifications Pertaining to Public Lands	Energy and Natural Resources
99-600, Pt.2	Miscellaneous Conveyances, Transfers, and Boundary Modifications Pertaining to Public Lands	Energy and Natural Resources
99-601	Nomination (Bowen, Dr. Otis R., to be Secretary of Health and Human Services)	Labor and Human Resources

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99-604	Nomination of Don M. Newman	Finance
99-605	Nomination of David B. Rohr	Finance
99-606	Access to Public and Private Lands (Field hearing held in Rock Springs, WY)	Energy and Natural Resources
99-607	Reclamation Projects in Nevada	Energy and Natural Resources
99-608	Pacemakers Revisited: A Saga of Benign Neglect	Aging
99-609	Nomination of J. Roger Mentz	Finance
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99-149, Vol.2	China's Economy Looks Toward the Year 2000: Economic Openness in Modernizing China	Joint Economic
99-150	Title XIX of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-272, April 7, 1986): Veterans' Health-Care Amendments of 1986	Veterans Affairs
99-151	Senate Record Votes: 99th Congress-1st Session	Democratic Policy
99-152	Germany's Coming Economic Revival	Joint Economic
99-153	New Dimensions in Rural Policy: Building Upon Our Heritage	Joint Economic
99-154	The U.S. Oil Industry in Transition Causes, Implications, and Policy Responses	Joint Economic
99-156	Office of Management and Budget Influence on Agency Regulations	Environment and Public Works
99-157	Glossary of Senate Terms...A Guide for TV	Republican Policy (June 1986)
99-158	Alternative Budgets for Fiscal Year 1987: Impact on Older Americans	Aging
99-159	Tax Expenditures: Relationships to Spending Programs and Background Material on Individual Provisions	Budget

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99-13	United States Senate: Ninety-Ninth Congress (Membership list and seating arrangement in the Senate Chamber, April 1986)	Committee on Rules and Administration	
99-14	Annual Report of the Architect of the Capitol for the Period October 1, 1983 to September 30, 1984	Architect of the Capitol	